

# THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

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## TERMS:

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## THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1850.

Although it is but a few days ago that we contradicted the false reports then abroad of dissensions or mis-understandings between the President and the Members of his Cabinet, the industry with which similar reports are again propagated, and diffused over the country through every channel of circulation, seems to require a repetition of the contradiction.

We therefore now state, on the authority of the President, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation.—*Nat. Int.*

HENRY CLAY.—Democratic Senators held a caucus. It was agreed that Cass should be proposed as chairman of the compromise committee, inasmuch as Cass was the first to say "no" to the tariff; and his party the most powerful in Congress. But the old General rose and declined the honor which he conceived due to Henry Clay. Had Clay been in that caucus, and heard the voluntary tribute paid to his genius and character by men, the most prominent in the land, and exposed through life to his politics and measures, how it would have warmed his heart and increased his faith in the generosity and virtue of his countrymen.

California is becoming restive. The last news by the Chagres steamer in New York says:

Steps were being taken to form an independent government. Commodore Jones, it is said, is about to take certain measures to prevent it. A law has also passed the Legislature imposing a tax of twenty-five dollars a month on every foreigner who works in the mines.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—Mr. O'Reilly is now on his way West, for the purpose of immediately commencing a section of the Mississippi and Pacific telegraph. Preparations have been made to run up the line at once as far as Fort Leavenworth, on the Western border of Missouri. This will connect the East with the farthest bounds of civilization West.

The Mobile Tribune says—if there is any person in Mobile who desires to become a martyr to science, here is a chance. It is proposed that inoculation for hydrophobia be tried. It may save the lives of thousands, nay millions yet unborn. Who will risk the experiment, and live forever in the pages of the medical books?

GREAT ROBBERY.—The Rome Bulletin mentions that the house of William Montgomery of Vann's Valley, Floyd county, was entered on the 7th ult., and money and notes to the amount of over ten thousand dollars stolen. The trunk, in which was seven thousand dollars in money, was found. Several negroes were taken up, who implicated sundry white persons—one of whom, James Berry, Esq., has been formally committed for trial. He had hitherto borne a good character, and had been a Justice of the Inferior Court of Cobb county. Great excitement exists in the county upon the subject.

COMMON SENSE.—The Richmond Republican of the 1st inst., alluding to the senseless charges of disloyalty to the South preferred against General Taylor, has the following sensible response:

"As for Gen. Taylor's alleged disloyalty, either to the Union or the South, we laugh at the idea. It is simply absurd! When such a preposterous and unnatural atrocity can be proved, we will believe that the owners of real estate in all our principal cities are engaged in setting fire to their own houses, that shipping merchants are throwing lighted torches into the holds of their own vessels; that cotton planters are industriously cutting the throats of their own negroes; and office-hunters studying patriotism and preaching fidelity to conscience and principle."

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

To-morrow, Mr. Clay will make a great effort in the Senate, in vindication of his report, and the bills reported from the Committee of thirteen. He has the advantage of knowing all the arguments of his opponents, as urged in the Committee and in the debate on Wednesday. He is aided by public opinion, which, so far as it has come to us, both from the South and the North, is in favor of the adjustment of the question on reasonable and equal terms.—Mr. Clay's scheme is, in fact, considered as the best one that could be devised under the circumstances; and still, it is doubtful, whether it will be adopted. But, if it fail, no other scheme will be tried.

The policy of some, indeed of a majority of the Northern men in Congress, is to defeat Mr. Clay's scheme, as a whole. In lieu of it, they will pass, as they say, a "clean bill" admitting California and no other else, except to authorize the President to pay the civil list of such governments as the people of Deseret and New Mexico may establish.

Mr. Clay thought that he would be able to pass his bill marked A, in a week, but therein he is greatly mistaken. Almost every Senator desires to be heard in relation to it, and some will occupy more than one day, nor has Mr. Clay so decided a majority, if any, for bill A, as to enable him to force it through by prolonged sittings.

By delay, the prospect of the ultimate passage of bill A, in the House will be increased; because public opinion at the North will be brought to bear upon those representatives who are now opposed to the bill.

To-morrow, it is supposed that, in the House, Mr. Duff's motion to stop debate on the California message and bill will be pressed, and an excited sitting is anticipated. The object will be to report the California bill and pass it under the previous question. Should the measure succeed, it will prove that the Northern members are determined not to listen to Mr. Clay's scheme of compromise.

We do not remember that the career of any Attorney General of the United States has been more brilliant, or redounded more to the solid advantage of his country, than that of Mr. Johnson during the period he has been in office. This remark was made to us by a friend, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case which was argued on the part of the Government by Mr. Johnson, with eminent ability, during the present term of the Court. It was a case to test the validity of titles to an immense number of acres of land in the State of Louisiana, claimed under the old Spanish grants. The decision by the courts below had been against the United States, and his powerful argument was followed by a reversal of that decision. In this case, our friend observed to us that the Government had been saved at least three millions of dollars.

But Mr. Johnson's greatest professional triumph during the term came off on Friday last, in the unanimous decision by the Supreme Court in the celebrated case of Fleming & Marshall vs. Page, Collector of the United States. This case involved the great question of the legality of the collection of duties in Mexico before the treaty of peace, and the sum depending on it is said to have amounted to about seven millions of dollars.—*Nat. Int.*

MR. CALHOUN'S FAMILY.—Mr. Calhoun has left a wife now in Charleston, and family of four sons and two daughters. His first son, Andrew, is a wealthy planter in Alabama; Patrick, the second son, is in the Army, and was an aid of Gen. Gaines; the third son, who was with him when he died, is a physician; the youngest son William, is now an under graduate at College. One of his daughters, Anna Maria, is the wife of Mr. Clemens, our Charge d'Affaires at Belgium, and the other has always remained at home, having long been afflicted with a spinal affection. The family are left in affluent circumstances, his property being estimated at \$100,000. He married in early life his now bereaved partner, a lady of fortune, a cousin—bearing the same name which he has rendered illustrious.

The Hornsdale, Pennsylvania Herald says:

"Quite an excitement has been created among a portion of our citizens, by an unaccountable 'tap, tap, tap!' which nightly disturbs the quiet of their slumbers, and drives sweet sleep from their eyelids. But what is it? What does it mean?"

We more than half suspect the "tap" complained of is located at a neighboring grocery, says the Boston Post.

A CURIOSITY.—The man who never cheated the printer arrived in town yesterday. He says he has not had an unhappy day in thirty-five years.

## THE RE-ACTION IN CALIFORNIA.

An intelligent and practical man, now resident in California, gives the following prognostication for the benefit of his correspondent in the city of New York:

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.

"Within a period of sixty days, as near as I can calculate, there will be the densest fog, for there is no real business doing here worth speaking of; indeed the town is about as noisy, and about as busy, as a New England village would be on a hot afternoon in August. The result of this calm will soon be felt. Men and business, nay, the very atmosphere, with every animate and inanimate thing, seem at a stand still, waiting for some grand event, like the calm in summer before the thunder-storm! But it is approaching, and will soon be upon us, and a thundering storm it will be. But it will quickly pass away, purifying the business atmosphere in its course, and business then will start afresh, and go on with some regularity, and with some approach to a system. The truth is the hurry is over. The town is built—there are houses enough—stores enough—merchandise, machinery, and mechanics enough, indeed plenty of every thing. The great drawback now is, the enormous price at which real estate is held. Prudent people will not pay \$20 or \$30 per foot for land, to live or build on, for two years, and I have not seen the first person who talks of a longer period than this as his time for remaining here; the consequence is, that house frames can be bought for what they cost with you. The town is filled with all sorts of shops, gambling houses, &c., and those will be closed—that is, three quarters of the owners will fail within sixty days, and must retire to the mines. Then down will go the rents, and down the price of real estate, and, following these, many of the merchants will become bankrupts, and finally men and things will find their own level, and a healthy business will spring up from the ruins.—Voilà! my latest."

The ridiculous custom of interlarding articles with foreign words is ridiculed by the Common School Journal. For our part, when we hear a Preacher talk much in his sermon about the original Greek or Hebrew, or see an editor drag in French and Latin on every occasion, we at once set the man down as laboring under the double affliction of ignorance and vanity.—With such persons a *medley* or *mixture* is a misnomer; a *fray* is nothing short of a *melée*, and the *select* are not the *chosen* but the *elite*. The disputants do not differ entirely, but *tuto* *cabo*; and they never begin again, but *de novo*, or, as some gossips prefer to say, *ab ovo*. The common terms of news are interlarded with such barbarisms. Thus the President is never going to Washington, but he is *en route* for the city. No remark can now be made by the *vee* or *in passing*, but it must be *en passant*. A rising of the people is no longer a *mob* or *rebellion*, but an *en masse*. Some years ago, an editor observed that *nous* *verrons* was a more expressive phrase than *we shall see*, and now every village editor, after giving his views of national affairs, gathers himself up in his arm chair, and utters the doubtful prophecy, "*nous verrons*."

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—The Boston Post says, it is understood that the counsel for Professor Webster have taken out a writ of error, upon the ground that the order of the Municipal Court for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court, was not fully set forth in the certificate by the Clerk of the Municipal Court.

AWFUL VISITATION.—Mr. Wilson, of Washington, who was found dead by the side of his bride the morning after his marriage, died, it appears, from congestion of the brain and stomach, produced by the use of intoxicating drinks. For two weeks previous to his death, he was constantly under the influence of ardent spirits, and on the night preceding the morning of his death he manifested strong symptoms of delirium tremens; while in that state, about 10 o'clock at night, he was married, and retired to bed about 11 o'clock, and after exchanging a few words with his wife, he fell asleep never to wake again.

GREAT NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.—The circulation of the N. Y. Tribune is, Daily paper 15,300, Semi-weekly, 1,680, Weekly \$9,720. The Editors state that they commenced its publication nine years ago with less than 1000 subscribers. The expenses of the first week were \$525, the receipts \$94. The expenses of a week now are \$2,456, the receipts \$3,130. Profit per week \$684, per annum \$35,568.

The shower of flesh and blood, that fell lately in North Carolina, is said to have been composed of the remains of the Nashville Convention project. Like Dredalus, it essayed too dizzy a flight, and, becoming blinded by the sun of popular indignation, was dashed back again to its kindred earth.

## THE DYING WORDS OF AN OLD EDITOR.

"My son, I shall soon be gone, and you will have the management of the concern. Never expect to sustain your paper upon any other foundation than its merits. Be prudent, temperate and upright. Work hard. Be civil to every body, and particularly to your customers. If they call themselves your patrons, I wouldn't mind it. Billy, let them call themselves nabobs, if they please, so long as they pay for the paper; never exhibit that aristocracy which is a part of the original sin that is in us all, in such way, for it will do you no good, my son."

Here all things never put in the power of any man to say, that is your paper, we subscribe twenty dollars to keep it up; for sure as you live, Billy, sooner or later, something will be printed that somebody won't like; and then somebody will drop his subscription to get your paper down. One man will withdraw, or become a little water-gruel towards you, because you are too severe upon sinners and sin; and another because you are not half severe enough." Another will give you that half-way support that is more injurious than none at all, and if your paper is heartily praised by some old-fashioned, honest-hearted man, he will reply in prudent and well-balanced phraseology; that he does not know but it is so, and he does not know as it is so. Every morning read the table of the Old Man, Jack Ass, and little boy. Never omit it Billy, as long as you live.—You will have many things to encounter that are not agreeable. Anonymous letters of an imprudent character burn at once; never mention them to anybody, not even to your wife. Where a customer stops the paper, do not betray your displeasure by any extraordinary appearance; be civil when you meet him again. Never run about to pick up crumbs of comfort, nor ask any man what he thinks of this, that, or the other article in your paper, which you wrote yourself, Billy. Be cautious in putting in your advertisements. I lost a good advertising customer by placing another man's advertisement of molasses before his own. With your good common sense you will do well enough. The public respect you for your independence; but you must remember there is the same difference between real and an acted independence, as between the real nutmegs and the article manufactured at home. In a word, fear God and shame the Devil."

EXAMINING JUDGE TO HIS PUPIL.—"Sir, it would be idle to trouble you farther.—You are perfect, and I will dismiss you with a few words of advice which you will do well to follow. You will find it laid down as a maxim of the civil law, never to kiss the maid when you can kiss the mistress. Carry out this principle, sir, and you are safe. Never say *hoo* to a goose, if she has the power to lay golden eggs.—Let your face be long, and your hills longer. Never put your hand in your own pocket when any one else's is handy. Keep your conscience for your own private use, and don't trouble it with other men's matters. Plaster the Judge, and butter the jury.—Look wiser than an owl, and be as ornamental as the town clock, and above all get money. Honestly if you can, my dear sir, but get money. I welcome you, sir, to the Bar."

The most important characters that you will see now-a-days, are little short fellows, about as broad as they are long, just beginning to pay attention to the girls. They absolutely forget that there is anybody in the world but themselves.

Don't say you will become rich till you have asked your wife. Of all spendthrifts that nature ever invented, a thoughtless woman is the most so. We care not how much money a man may make, if his wife does not second his endeavors, he is just as sure of dying poor as if he kept a grocery and trusted everybody.

NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Louisville Courier, says a new paper is to be started at Washington, by the southern Locofocos, of which Elwood Fisher is to be the editor.

It is estimated that one drunken man in every ninety is annually convicted of crime, while the average number of temperance men annually convicted of crime is one in four thousand one hundred and sixty-four.

Two amateur butchers named Michael Mish and Frederick Seiber, were arrested at St. Louis a few days since, charged with removing the carcass of a cow, which had died a natural death, from the commons into the city, for the purpose of selling the same. When asked what they were going to do with the meat, they replied that they were only making sausages to send to New Orleans.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—Debt is the curse of our age. It unnerves industry, and clogs the movements of business. It is an incubus that weighs down trade—an evil spirit forever gnawing away at the vitals of prosperity. Debt seems the mark of man's fall from perfection. He makes debts as soon as he has a name to be charged by; and marks down credits as soon as he can write names. The old and the young—the rich and the poor—are haunted eternally with debts. Individuals and States are cursed and oppressed with debts.

Many and many a long and toilsome day's labor goes to pay the interest and costs upon debt. Hordes of officers for the collection of debts swarm about like the frogs that in the olden time plagued Egypt. Debt makes man a slave and robs him of his toil, his contentment, his independence, and, too often his integrity. It masters him to make him hate and fear his friends. It makes him a plant tool to do the veriest meanness at his master's bidding. It girds him with fetters and bonds worse than those with which a malefactor is bound.

Debt cheats honesty and drives out virtue. It sneers at purity and pollutes innocence. It betrays friendship and bribes fidelity.—States are weakened and made the prey of the money changers by debt. Countries once the fatherland of a happy, hardy and contented people, are now the scenes of rapine and plunder by a horde of pampered demagogues and oppressors, while the sweat and toil of the ennobled and poverty-stricken plebeians can no longer sufficiently fatten the soil to make it satisfy their hunger, and the tax-gatherer.

Quite a scene occurred on the mailboat Ben Franklin, on Tuesday last, on her upward trip. A colored preacher and his wife, who were going to Madison, took their seats at the dinner table with the other passengers. The white folks remonstrated, and Captain Simmons at once ordered the impudent creatures to leave.—Some white gentlemen with their families thinking that niggers were as good as white folks any time, took the matter in high dudgeon, and retired from the table with their colored friends. The beauty of the whole thing was, that subsequently, the "nigger" negro, indignantly refused to sit at some table and eat with the steward and other colored servants on the boat. Great country that!—*Lon. Cour.*

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—Of all other means of killing colds, fasting is the most effectual. Let whoever has a cold eat nothing whatever for two days, and his cold will be gone, provided he is not confined in his bed—because, by taking no carbon into the system by food but consuming that surplus which caused his disease by breath, he soon carries off his disease by removing the cause. And this plan of fasting will be found more effectual if he adds copious water drinking to protracted fasting. By the time a person able to be about, but suffering, however severely from a cold, has fasted one entire day and night, he will begin to experience a relief, a lightness, a freedom from pain, and a clearness of mind, in delightful contrast with that mental stupor and physical pain caused by colds. And how infinitely better is this method of breaking up colds and freeing up the system of disease, than medicines, especially than violent poisons.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—Numerous thrilling incidents are related which occurred at the burning of the steamer Belle of the West, on the Ohio river. The Louisville Journal gives the following:

"A fine brave boy, twelve years old, leaped into the river, and, whilst swimming towards the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water he beckoned her to the rescue of the children to him, and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore, and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved."

RAILROAD TO THE GRAVE.—The Cypress Hill Cemetery Company of New York, have constructed a railroad to their cemetery, and intend to run two trains a day for the accommodation of funeral processions. We had thought the passage to the grave was quick enough already; but here, as elsewhere, the ingenuity of man recognises no limits.

LED ASTRAY.—A good story was recently told at a Temperance meeting in New Hampshire. A stranger came up to a Washingtonian with the inquiry:

"Can you tell me where I can get anything to drink?"

"Oh, yes," said the other, "follow me."

The man followed him through two or three streets, till he began to be discouraged.

"How much further shall I have to go?" said he.

"Only a few steps further," said the Washingtonian, "there is the pump."

The man turned about and "moved his boots."

A SHORT STORY BY DICKENS.—Dickens tells the following story of an American seacaptain:

"On his last voyage home the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain, being a man of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady, 'jump overboard and marry the man who jumps after you.' The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready manned in case of accident. Accordingly, next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers were got out again, she says to the captain, 'What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?' Says the captain, 'take the dry one!' And the young lady did, and married him."

A lady out west convicted of certain geographical errors, excused herself by saying she never went to school but one day, and that was in the evening, when we hadn't no candle, and the master didn't come.

LAW.—A publication has been made, giving, as far as can be ascertained, the name, residence, and post office of every practicing lawyer in the United States.—The entire list shows that there are nineteen thousand five hundred.

As bees breed no poison, though they suck the deadliest juices—so the noble mind though forced to drain the cup of misery, can yield but generous thoughts and noble deeds.

TO TAKE OUT GREASE SPOTS.—We have never known a more certain receipt than to cut them out with scissors.

A law passed the Georgia Legislature at its last session, giving the widow of a person dying intestate, the right to take \$100 worth of property of said intestate, free and clear of all claims for debts due him.

A recorder in New Orleans has decided that when a man lives with a woman, her furniture may be seized for his debts, 'other wise,' quoth his Honor, 'the anomaly will be presented to a party enjoying the sweets of a married life without incurring its responsibilities!'

Never wade in unknown waters—in other words, don't marry a girl that you are not acquainted with. Impromptu marriages are like all other jobs which are done in a hurry—very apt to wear bad.

TO THE LADIES.—Kid gloves may be cleaned with milk. Husbands may be subdued by the use of the broomstick. Paint of adhesive quality may be removed from the cheeks by washing in strong ley, and to prevent the skin from becoming rough against it with lamp oil. Monkey jackets, it is said, will not be in fashion this summer.

Our Devil, gave vent to his poetical feelings yesterday in the following manner: Dear girl don't carry your head so high. Your sweet lips provokingly mocking. The fire of pride lighting up your eye. With that big hole in your stocking.

When a girl refuses you, assume a philosophical air, and tell her you are glad of it; you only made the proposal to win two bottles of champagne and an oyster supper you had bet with a friend, who had thought you had not spunk enough to talk of matrimony to a termagant. That's 'um.

Mrs. Partington, on hearing that in California gold was found in quartz, wanted to know if any had yet been discovered in galleons. She thought when they came to finding it by the hoghead, she would go out herself.

A tailor while travelling on the Lake, was asked by a Yankee, where he lived, what his business was, &c., to which he replied, that he lived in Toledo, and that his profession was 'sitting on the smooth side of poverty, and jerking out the cords of affliction.'

THE VIRGINIA RUNAWAYS.—The Parkersburg Gazette states that the negro woman and two children, slaves of Thomas Tawner, of Little Kanawha, and one of the men slave of Col. Bouliware, who recently escaped from Virginia to Ohio, had "returned home."